

HOUSES

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ally at a little distance to the southeast. This resembled the central frame of the dwelling, was of the same height but perhaps greater area, and invariably was framed on nine posts, set three in a row. The roof was covered with arrowweeds but not dirt. Sometimes willow branches were placed vertically on the west side against the sunshine, but all the sides were never enclosed. This structure furnished shade in summer: it never served as a dwelling. 343

Beneath the shade stood several mesquite posts supporting large jars for the storage of water. These stood about thirty inches high and, like those of the Pima and Papago,⁷ had three short branches to hold the jar. The mouths of these jars were usually unprotected but sometimes covered by Pima baskets. [415] [312] [171]

Travelling parties never built houses of any description, perhaps because they were never far from home and even then within the enemy's striking distance. Further, families ordinarily left home to gather mesquite, etc., only in the summer when shade, rather than any other protection, was needed. They camped under the overhanging boughs of big trees. The White Mountain Apache custom of enclosing the camp in a ring of brush to keep out flying sand was unknown. 484 342

Each dwelling was also provided with a single storehouse (va'na'ra). There was no conventional place for its location: it stood in front, rear, or at the side of the house indifferently. In form it was simply a gable roof set over a pit. This pit was oval, six to eight feet long, and almost knee deep. A post was set up in the pit near each end, a ridge pole connecting the pair. Willow branches were stuck into the ground around the brink of the pit so that they would lean against the ridge. (They were not tied to it.) Other willows were lashed horizontally to these to form two ribs around sides and end, one above the other. Arrowweeds were then placed over the frame as carefully as the thatch of the dwelling. There were three rows of thatch; the first, stem end up, all around at the base; another, also stem up, at a higher level; the third row, stem end down, lapped over the ridge. No outer ribs were needed to hold this thatch in place, since the house was 343

⁷Russell, *Pima Indians*, p. 127; Dorsey, *Indians of the Southwest*, p. 203.

MANUFACTURES

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contrast to that spun on the wheel which is frequently narrow-necked. The only small-mouthed vessels here were the sahuaro syrup jars and those made to hold scalps. Multiple mouthed vessels, such as are said to be found on ancient Diegueño sites, did not occur. They also lacked loop handles, bosses, and legs. Pottery rattles were not made. 323

The largest vessels were those for carrying and storing water, called kwíl,ó". These were usually eighteen inches high, but sometimes as much as thirty inches (Pl. VI, g). A woman carried this full of water on her head, resting on a bark ring, and set it on a forked post in the shade. Since the vessels were porous, seepage and evaporation kept the water cool. Water jars were not covered. Old jars of this sort were used for the storage of food. Another type for water storage was cylindrical with a rounded base (two feet tall, eighteen inches in diameter), called kwíl,ó' avulpo", "post water jar." It is doubtful that these were used for carrying water. 415 312 482 251

Cooking pots (tackí'n) resembled the water jars but were ordinarily smaller, usually about ten inches high (Pl. VI, e, f, h). Others (kaxét), of the same size as the tackí'n, differed in having the rim extended on either side in ears to serve as handles (Pl. VI, d). 415

Bowls and cups were alike called kwíski'. The bowls were of various sizes, but all shallow and with rounded bottoms. The largest were about a foot in diameter, four inches deep (Pl. VI, c). Cups were three to five inches in diameter, with rounded bases, and with sides either cylindrical or flaring at the lip (Pl. VI, b). Another cup (kwískixana'm, "cup drawn together") was drawn out at one side so that the mouth was oval, in shape resembling a gourd cut longitudinally.

Parching pans (kátě'l) were like large bowls with the rim drawn out into ears on opposite sides for handles (Pl. VI, a). The ears of these pans, like those of the cooking pots, were not horizontal, but followed the curvature of the sides of the vessel. Such pans were about a foot in diameter and four inches deep.

Small mouthed jars, given a special name, "suhuaro syrup container" (an,axa'xilyapo'va), had globular bodies, twelve

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through a thick underbrush of willows, we at length reached the bank of the river, when I found the statements of the Indians too true. There were many fine large cotton-wood trees, beneath which we stopped, and which afforded us a good shade from the scorching rays of the sun; but there was not a blade of grass to be seen, and, what was worse, *the Gila was dry!* We crossed and recrossed its bed without wetting the soles of our shoes; although by digging a couple of feet, we found water for ourselves and our animals. 133
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We now turned the animals loose to browse upon the twigs of the willows and cotton-woods, as there was no other food for them; and I sent Mr. Leroux up the stream, in search of the two great desiderata for the party, grass and water, and shade if it was to be found. In three or four hours, after making a diligent search through the bottom, he returned and reported that the river was dry as far as he had followed it, and that he had met with no grass. In fact, he was told by the Indians, that we should find no grass until we passed the Pimo villages, from twelve to fifteen miles beyond. It was so hot and dry where we were, that we did not pitch our tents, having concluded to retrace our steps in the morning to our first camp at the water-holes. 000

The dryness of the river was produced by the water having been turned off by the Indians to irrigate their lands, for which the whole stream seemed barely sufficient. It is probable, however, that, with more economical management, it might be made to go much further. 241
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A party of the Coco-Maricopas remained with us 648

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wards my tent in single file, with a great deal of importance. The leader advanced with a dignified air, and the Doctor got his bottles ready to receive the specimens which the six men had collected. But his expectations, if he indulged any, of adding new species to his collection, soon vanished, when the man laid upon the table two small lizards, *minus their tails*, which had been broken off in securing them. For their arduous services in the cause of science, the captors of the tailless lizards coolly demanded a shirt apiece.

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Two old chiefs made their appearance to-day, and at once recognised Mr. Leroux as the person who guided Colonel Cooke and his battalion through here in 1847. Mr. Leroux also recognised one whom they called Blanco, as a chief who commanded the Maricopas twenty-five years ago, when a party of hunters and trappers from New Mexico, among whom was Leroux, had a severe fight with them, and escaped narrowly with their lives. On being reminded of it, the old chief recollected the circumstances, which he related, and which corresponded with the account of Leroux.

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The valley or bottom-land occupied by the Pimos and Coco-Maricopas extends about fifteen miles along the south side of the Gila, and is from two to four miles in width, nearly the whole being occupied by their villages and cultivated fields. The Pimos occupy the eastern portion. There is no dividing line between them, nor any thing to distinguish the villages of one from the other. The whole of this plain is intersected by irrigating canals from the Gila, by which they are enabled to control the waters, and raise the most luxuriant crops.

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most luxuriant crops. At the western end of the valley is a rich tract of grass, where we had our encampment. This is a mile or more from the nearest village of the Coco-Maricopas. On the northern side of the river there is less bottom-land, and the irrigation is more difficult. There are a few cultivated spots here; but it is too much exposed to the attacks of their enemies for either tribe to reside upon it.

The villages consist of groups of from twenty to fifty habitations, surrounded by gardens and cultivated fields, intersected in every direction by acequias, which lead the water from the Gila. Their mode of irrigation is the same as that practised in various parts of Mexico. Their cultivated fields are generally fenced with crooked stakes, wattled with brush, the thorny mezquit predominating; although I noticed large patches of wheat, a long distance from any village, that were not inclosed.

Their houses are built with stakes, poles, corn-shucks, and straw. For the small houses, four upright stakes forked at one end are inserted in the ground. For the larger dwellings nine are used; three on each side, and one in the centre. Across the tops of these, other sticks are laid to support the roof. Next a row of poles is inserted in the ground, a few feet outside the larger upright stakes, bent over towards the centre and fastened to the horizontal beams. These are then united in the centre, forming a slightly rounded top. Smaller poles are now horizontally interlaced with the upright ones, and between them straw, corn-shucks, or rushes are interwoven in large masses, so as to shed the rain and protect them from the intense heat of the

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